

# WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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WHOLE NO. 1274

WILLIAM GREEN, President

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1935

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary

VOL. 25, NO. 37

## Growth and Achievements of Labor Movement Emphasized by Morrison

Tells Typographical Union Convention in Montreal that A. F. of L. Unions Added Over Million Members During 1933—Says Wagner Disputes Act Weakens Grip of Anti-Labor Forces on Courts and Law-Making Bodies.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Montreal, Can.—The increase in numerical strength of the labor movement since 1914 and the growth of the organization and legislation were reviewed in detail by the secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in an address before the annual convention of the International Typographical Union here.

There is marked evidence of the growing interest and desire of unorganized workers to join the ranks of organized labor," he declared. "These conditions give us the right to believe that the future of the labor movement is bright and that the cause of the principles and policies advocated by the movement is secure."

In summarizing achievements in the field of labor organization, Mr. Morrison said:

"In 1914, the American Federation of Labor was 254,922 members. By 1933, it had grown to 1,000,000."

"I remember saying that if I was a secretary when we reached the million mark, I would feel that the labor movement was overdone. Yet, we passed the million mark in 1933, the three million mark in 1934, and the five million mark in 1935. In 1935, the membership was over four million."

"From that point on, membership increased gradually to 1933. This was due to the fact that the labor movement was growing in the industrial field from wartime to peacetime, and to the unemployment of our workers."

"By increasing their efforts during the war, the labor movement was able to save machinery and labor-displacing devices as well as forms of production, so that hundreds of thousands of workers were displaced without losing opportunity for re-employment."

"Just here, permit me to direct your attention to the fact that during the period of the war, the labor movement was able to save machinery and labor-displacing devices as well as forms of production, so that hundreds of thousands of workers were displaced without losing opportunity for re-employment."

"One of the things I am very thankful for, and I know that you are too, is the fact that the United States Government, headed by our courageous President, Roosevelt, has taken the lead in the fight for labor."

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dent Franklin D. Roosevelt, is carrying out the most important task of our time: the protection of the rights of our workers, women and children of our country."

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## EDITORIAL Coal Law Labor Relations Attacked

Charging that the Guifty Coal Stabilization Law recently enacted by Congress is unconstitutional, sixteen bituminous coal companies operating in Harlan County, Kentucky, declare they will refuse to submit to the law or the code of fair practice which it authorizes. To emphasize their decision the companies have filed suit in the Federal court in Louisville for an injunction restraining the Government from enforcing the Act.

Here are the two outstanding paragraphs of the bill of rights granted by the Stabilization Act to the bituminous coal miners to which the coal barons so strenuously object as exceeding the powers which the Constitution gives to Congress:

"(a) Employers shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from interference, restraint, or coercion of employers, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in the self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; and no employer or no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union."

"(b) Employees shall have the right of peaceable assembly for the discussion of the principles of collective bargaining, shall be entitled to select their own check-weightman to inspect the weighing or measuring of coal, and shall not be required as a condition of employment to live in company houses or on company land."

The Harlan County coal barons also charge that the plan for fixing minimum wages and maximum hours for coal miners set forth in the Act is also unconstitutional.

With regard to both the law declares: "Whenever the maximum daily and weekly hours of labor are agreed upon in any contract or contracts negotiated between the producers of more than two-thirds of the annual national tonnage production for the preceding calendar year and the representatives of more than one-half the mine workers employed, such maximum hours of labor shall be accepted by all the code makers."

The provision of the law regarding wages reads: "The wage agreement or agreements negotiated by collective bargaining in any district or group of two or more districts, between representatives of producers of more than two-thirds of the annual tonnage production of such district or group of such districts in a contracting group during the preceding calendar year, and representatives of the majority of the mine workers therein, shall be filed with the Labor Board and shall be accepted as the minimum wages for the various classifications of labor by the code members operating in such districts or groups of districts."

The Harlan coal operators maintain that the Constitution of the United States does not confer upon Congress the power to establish in Federal statute law these eminently reasonable and just provisions for protecting the inherent economic rights of the mine workers.

It is interesting to note that the coal operators have engaged as counsel to handle their case former Federal Judge Charles I. Dawson who recently resigned from the bench to re-enter private law practice after declaring unconstitutional the National Industrial Recovery Act, the alien clearance condemnation proceedings, the taxes imposed by the Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act and other New Deal measures.

The convention also took very favorable action with respect to the amendment of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the alien clearance condemnation proceedings, the taxes imposed by the Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act and other New Deal measures.

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## SENATOR LONG'S DEATH IS MOURNED BY GREEN

A. F. of L. Chief Says He Was People's Friend and Champion of Social Justice.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement regarding the death of Senator Huey P. Long, who was assassinated in the State Capitol at Baton Rouge, La., on Sunday night, September 8:

"The assassination of Senator Huey P. Long was a startling act which calls for the severe condemnation of all classes of people."

"Labor shares with all classes of people the common sorrow which they experience over his tragic death. He was regarded as a champion of the people, a friend of the common people and as a champion of the economic and social measures which he believed would protect the social justice."

"He occupied a very large place in the hearts and minds of millions of people."

"Labor extends to the family of Senator Long its most sincere sympathy in their loss and bereavement."

"The death of Senator Long was a great loss to the people of Louisiana and to the people of the United States."

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## Strong Trade Unions Are Necessary To Protect the Workers, Green Says

"There is No Other Way by Which and Through Which Working People Can Secure Higher Wages and Improved Conditions of Employment Except Through Concerted, Organized Collective Action," A. F. of L. Head Tells New York Hotel and Restaurant Workers.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York, N. Y.—Declaring that the decision of the United States Supreme Court holding the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional was outstanding proof that working men and women cannot confidently rely upon Government agencies to improve their economic conditions, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address to the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union here, declared that the only way to secure higher wages and improved conditions of employment is through concerted, organized collective action.

"The great organization and its action," he declared, "is the only way to secure higher wages and improved conditions of employment."

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## Notorious "A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee" Violates Law, Is Charge

Federal Trade Commission Calls Radical Group to Washington for Trial—Claims Initials of American Federation of Labor and the Word "Federation" Are Illegally Used.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The action of the Federal Trade Commission in issuing an order for the "A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee" to appear before it for trial, is a violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act, it is charged by the American Federation of Labor.

The committee, which was organized in 1933, is a group of persons who are known as the "A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee." It is a group of persons who are known as the "A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee."

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## POSTAL CLERKS CHOOSE GEORGE FOR PRESIDENT

Other National Officials Also Elected By Atlanta Convention—Seven-Point Legislative Program Adopted—American Federation of Labor Bills Endorsed.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Atlanta, Ga., September 12.—The National Federation of Post Office Clerks, held its annual convention here, and elected George W. Brown, of Chicago, as president. The convention also elected other national officials and adopted a seven-point legislative program.

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## FLIGHTY ENDOVEMENT FUND

One of the most important features of the new labor law is the establishment of a flighty endowment fund. This fund is to be used to provide for the education and training of labor leaders.

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